

surest truth is that the world is a looking glass. Life would give us delight if we desire/hope so; it would give us dismay if we adopt a pessimist and cynic way of life. Life gives us no more than we give it. We should see the brighter side of things. Man is the master of his fate and can make it a hell or heaven by his own actions or choices. If man adheres to goodness, no evil can be witch him.

Title: Man; The Architect of His Fate

Précis 40: CSS 1983

Q.2: Write a précis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title:

(20)

(Rural development lies at the heart of any meaningful development strategy. This is the only mechanism to carry the message to the majority of the people and to obtain their involvement in measures designed to improve productivity levels. Rural population exceeds 70 percent of the total population of the country, despite a rapid rate of urbanization. Average rural income is 34 percent less than per capita urban income. A large part of under employment is still concealed in various rural activities particularly in the less developed parts of the country. For centuries, the true magnitude of poverty has been concealed from view by pushing a large part of it to the rural areas. This set-in motion a self-perpetuating mechanism the more enterprising and talented in the rural society migrated to the cities in search of dreams which were

seldom realized. Such migrants added to urban squalor. The relatively more prosperous in the rural society opted for urban residence for different reasons. The rural society itself has in this way systematically been denuded to its more enterprising elements, as rural areas developed the character of huge and sprawling slum. Development in the past has touched rural scene mainly via agricultural development programmes. These are essential and would have to be intensified. Much more important is a large-scale rural water supply and village electrification as a part of the change in the physical environment and primary education and primary health care as the agents of social change. The task is to provide modern amenities as an aid for bringing into motion the internal dynamics of the rural society on the patch leading to increase in productivity and self-help, changing the overall surrounding, while preserving coherence, integrated structure and the rich cultural heritage of the rural society.

"PRECIS WRITING CSS :

1983:

The Essence of Rural Development

Rural development is the core component of an effective ~~development~~ planning, ~~hence~~, the only path to inclusivity. The irony is ~~that~~ majority of the population resides in rural areas but lower ~~per~~ capita income than the urban speaks volumes. Moreover, poverty and unemployment have become ~~the~~ defining characteristics of rural society. Hence, lack of ~~opportunities~~ push talented pool to migrate to urban areas. This further marginalizes the rural society into slums. However, earlier ~~agricultural~~ development programmes excluded rural areas. Now, diversification and amplification of such ~~schemes~~ are the need of the hour to enhance basic facilities and living standards of people. The underlying objective is to make rural society self-reliant while preserving the essence of rural culture.

WORD COUNT:

main idea is picked and discussed

over all content is fine ~~at~~

write total words too

8/20

115 words.

Comprehension 5: CSS 2018, 1983

Q.

Read the following passage carefully & answer the questions that follow.

The third great defect of our civilization is that it does not know what to do with its knowledge. Science has given us powers fit for the gods, yet we use them like small children. For example, we do not know how to manage our machines. Machines were made to be man's servants; yet he has grown so dependent on them that they are in a fair way to become his master. Already most men spend most of their lives looking after and waiting upon machines. And the machines are very storm master. They must be fed with coal, and given petrol to drink, and oil to wash with, and they must be kept at the right temperature. And if they do not get their meals when they expect them, they grow sulky and refuse to work, or bust with rage, and blow up, and spread rain and destruction all around them. So, we have to wait upon them very attentively and do all that we can to keep them in a good temper. Already we find it difficult either to work or play without the machines, and a time may come when they will rule you altogether, just as we rule the animals.

And this brings me to the point at which I asked, "What do we do with all the time which the machines have saved for us, and the new energy they have given us?" On the whole, it must be admitted, we do very little. For the most part we use our time and energy to make more and better machines; but more and better machines will only give us till more time and still more energy, and what are we do with them? The answer, I think, that we should try to become mere civilized. For machines themselves, and the power which the machines have given us, are not civilization but aids to civilization. But you will remember that we agreed at the beginning that being civilized meant making and linking beautiful things. Thinking freely, and living rightly and maintaining justice equally between man and man. Man has a better chance to do these things than he ever had before; he has more time, more energy, less to fear and less to fight against. If he will give his time and energy which his machines have won for him to making more beautiful things, to finding out more and more about the universe, to removing the causes of quarrels between nations, to discovering how to prevent poverty, then I think or civilization would undoubtedly be the greater, as it would be the most lasting that there has ever been.

Questions:

1. Instead of making machines our servants the author says they have become our masters. In what sense has this come about?
2. The use of machines has brought us more leisure and more energy. But the author says that this has been a curse rather than a blessing. Why?
3. What exactly is the meaning of 'civilization'? Do you agree with the author's views?
4. 'Making more beautiful things' - What does this expression mean? Make a list of the beautiful things that you would like to make and how you would make them?
5. Mention some plans you may have to prevent poverty in the world. Who would receive your most particular attention, and why?

Answers:

1. The extraordinary dependence of man on machines.

Comprehension 1983.

Answers

Answer # 01:-

The ~~Author~~ meant, machines were made to serve humans but their demanding nature has instead made us their servants. Machines have particular needs like optimum temperature and fuel, if their appropriate demands are not fulfilled, they would not function.

Answer # 02:-

It is a curse rather than a blessing because humans are spending more time to make more machines usually rather than becoming useful or more civilized. This is a never-ending cycle.

Answer # 03:-

The author's perspective on civilization is to be curious and to work for collective good. It is to think without barrier ~~and~~ to have equality and elimination of poverty. Also, to reduce wars and conflicts among nations.

I also agree with the author's views. Civilised world should eliminate bloodshed and utilise their energies for bigger, fruitful purpose rather than selfish short-term goals.

Answer # 4:-

'Making more beautiful things', the expression denotes ways to discover the secrets of universe. This involves both curiosity to unleash the hidden guns and the ways to live peacefully. The methodology to find ways to prevent chaos. I would like every child to have a healthy family. I would make an NGO for Orphans and connect them to families. I would want no one to sleep hungry so a charity service for every family to run out 'Food packages'. Basic and mental health facilities in every state by policies and GDP contribution. In Pakistan, to discover marine life and ways to build dams to prevent damage in floods.

Answer # 5:-

Poverty is a universal problem. The best strategy is to make people self-reliant. This can only happen by empowering children and youth of the nation with skills and education. Thus, my ideology would not be to provide

them with food every day, but to give opportunities to become productive and eventually self-sufficient. This would endue the future. The main area of focus would be developing countries and rural population.

X.

X

satisfactory

9/20